

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
I. C. SLOAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.
JONATHAN CORY, of Center.

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton.
JOSEPH SPAULDING, of Harmony.

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.
JACOB POWELL, of Bradford.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the city of Beloit and towns of Beloit and Turtle.
CORNELIUS M. TREAT, of Turtle.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.
A. C. BATES, of Janesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley.
JOHN L. V. THOMAS, of Newark.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. O. KEELER, of Beloit.

TRASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

The Draft.

Adjutant General Gaylord has issued an order designating the terms and the number of men to be drafted in the counties in this state, where a draft is to be made, except the counties of Kossuth, Winnebago and Washington, which will be announced when the apportionment is made there. A large number of towns range from 1 to 6 to be drafted, and Winnebago county has but 6 to raise. Rock county is not in the order, and we hear from private sources that her quota is full.

Something to be Thought of.

When a republican is asked to abandon one of his own candidates for a "union" candidate, let him ask what is to be gained by it. If the "union" candidate is at all doubtful, he is really an enemy. If, on the contrary, he supports all the measures of the administration in the prosecution of the war, confiscation, emancipation and retribution, and would even vote for a republican United States senator, he is any better than the republican candidate? The republican party is the party which supports these measures, and all its candidates are pledged to these doctrines. Everywhere the success of a "union" candidate will be hailed as a democratic triumph; and the election of such a candidate will divide and disorganize the only party which supports the government with earnestness and sincerity. Every such candidate, no matter what his present professions are, will act directly with the democratic party, or embarrass the action of the republican party. They are everywhere supported by democrats, and claimed by them. The Monitor of this city, for illustration, publishes Mr. Wooster, in the 4th assembly district, as a democrat, and if he does not intend to act with them, why is the entire democratic vote of the district to be given to him?

In its least objectionable form, these "union" movements are liable to suspicion. If its candidates are democrats, republicans will be deceived and betrayed in voting for them. If they are genuine republicans, and will not with the republican party in good faith, then the democrats will be betrayed and deceived. One of the most important acts of a political organization is to be entrusted to the next legislature, viz: the election of a United States senator. A republican or a democrat will inevitably be chosen. Who will such men as Mr. Wooster vote for, and who is to be betrayed by him?

There is but one safe course for republicans to pursue—vote for the openly avowed republican candidates and nobody else. The republican party is known to be loyal to the government, and the government can be best supported by voting for its candidates.

"I don't want to hear any speeches," said a New York merchant recently to a friend who urged him to attend a political meeting; "I know already that every man of my acquaintance who sympathizes with the rebels is for Seymour, and that is enough. I shall vote for Wadsworth."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is a good rule (says the Chicago Journal) to be guided by, in the forthcoming election, to vote against all candidates whom the rebel sympathizers support, and to vote for every candidate whose defeat would please the southern rebels. By following this rule, your vote will be sure to be against the rebellion, just as is every shot that is fired into the rebel ranks on the battlefield.

Two Rights.—Parson Brownlow says the traitors have only two rights—the right to be hanged and the right to be damned.

SPREADING THE ERROR.—The Milwaukee Sentinel copies the error of the Madison Journal in making Mr. Wilkinson the republican candidate for the assembly in the Milton district. Mr. Wilkinson is the democratic candidate, and Joseph Spaulding the republican candidate.

NOT ORDERED OFF.—None of the regiments now in the state have not yet received marching orders, though two or three are ready to go as soon as paid.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence has taken place between Judge Vilas of Madison and Mr. Sloan of this city. It explains itself: MADISON, Oct. 20th, 1862.

SIR—I have just learned that you are advertised to address mass meetings in different parts of the district, and as chairman of the union state central committee and the friend of Col. Guppy (he being otherwise engaged) I propose to join you in all meetings which you may desire to hold, in person or by another whom I will designate, and address the people at those meetings in behalf of the Union and Col. Guppy's election. Please inform me at once whether the proposals will be accepted by you, and if so, please furnish me a list of the times and places of the meetings.

Very respectfully,
LEVI B. VILAS.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 23d, 1862.

DEAR SIR—On my return home after a short absence I found your letter of the 20th inst., in which you propose, "as chairman of the union state central committee and the friend of Col. Guppy to join me in all meetings, which I may desire to hold, in person or by another whom you will designate, and address the people at those meetings in behalf of the Union and Col. Guppy's election."

I was surprised to receive this proposition from you, in your official character as chairman of the union state central committee, as I understand that Col. Guppy is the regular nominee of the democratic party in this congressional district. Besides, so far as I am informed, the few meetings which have been called in this district are called as republican meetings, and I had supposed that if a political discussion were to take place it should be before meetings at which the electors of both parties represented in the discussion are expected to attend.

Nevertheless, I am not disposed to decline your proposition, provided you have authority to make for your friend, Col. Guppy, a definite declaration of principles. If you are authorized to speak for Col. Guppy so far as to say distinctly—

1st. Whether he approves or disapproves the principles contained in the address put forth by the late democratic state convention held at Milwaukee, commonly called the Ryan address; and

2d. Whether he approves or disapproves the late proclamation of the President made in pursuance of and for the purpose of enforcing the act of congress called the confiscation act?

And will publish his views upon these subjects, I will accept your proposition and send you a list of the times and places at which all meetings are to be held of which I have any knowledge.

You will, I think, agree with me that a discussion with the representative of a candidate whose views upon the most important and vital questions involved in the canvass are unknown would be idle.

If the so-called Union party, for which you claim to act, is true to its name, and cordially sustains the state and national administrations in all their efforts to put down the rebellion, the late proclamation of the President included, I apprehend that no difference would be found in our political views which requires discussion.

But if as is generally believed, you are attempting to use the name of Union party for the purpose of obtaining votes for the regular democratic nominee, a discussion with you would be obviously improper, for if a discussion is to be held it should be with some one who supports Col. Guppy in his true position as the democratic nominee.

Your obedient servant,
I. C. SLOAN.

To Jervis Bemis, Esq., Plymouth.

SIR—The Republican Convention of the sixth assembly district of Rock county having nominated a candidate to represent said district in the next assembly who we have reason to believe, and do believe, is not in sympathy with the principles of the republican party in said district, for the reason that his influence and conversation has been in favor of a compromise with rebels in arms against the government, and having "freely criticised the conduct of the war," "and at one time believed there was an honorable way of settlement between the north and south, without an appeal to arms," and as we verily believe from his remarks at different times and divers places, continued of the same opinion up to the time of his nomination, we believe that "sensitive persons" will, and do still think, that he not only was, but still is, inimical to the government, the undersigned, electors of said district, desiring to be represented by a man in whose loyalty they have confidence, and who at all times and all places has given his unqualified and cheerful support to the government in this trying hour of her peril, earnestly request the use of your name as an independent candidate for the assembly for this district at the pending election.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
Elijah Adams, Perry Fisher,
Thomas J. Balis, A. C. Douglass,
F. B. Smith, Jos. Church,
G. F. Ellis, Jos. Church,
E. C. Taylor, Wm. H. Tripp,
D. P. Douglass, E. J. Andrew,
Elijah Fisher, Jas. Kirkpatrick,
D. Kentfield, and others.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 25, 1862.

Gentlemen—I have read your call, and will only take time now to answer, that should the independent voters of the sixth assembly district see fit, by their suffrages, to make me their representative in the next legislature, I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties thus devolved upon me to the very best of my ability, with an eye single to the benefit of my constituents, the state at large, and the unity of our national government and its triumph over treason and rebellion.

JERVIS BEMIS.

To Messrs. Adams, Kirkpatrick, Fisher, Kentfield, Tripp, &c.

The weather looks like Indian summer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Oct. 24. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Eugene, the first arrival for several days, reports that the rebels have possession of a small North Carolina newspaper states that about eight thousand black soldiers, offered by whites, have been sent from camp of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

At the request of Gen. Wadsworth, the New York regiments captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled, and who were sent west with a view of operating against the Indians, have been ordered back to New York to do a frontier duty. There were 3,600 in all, and were greatly dissatisfied in being ordered west.

The Gilmore House, in Baltimore, has been taken by the government for hospital purposes.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. Stocks firmer. Gold selling at 1,304 1/2. Flour 10 to 25c lower—\$6.50, 75c super western, 6.00, 6.40 common to medium extra western. Wheat 12c lower. Corn dull—65c bid, value of 12c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. All statements to the effect that Gen. Wadsworth does not cordially co-operate, and has not from the first cordially co-operated, with Major McClellan in the conduct of the war, or that he has ever raised a question as to the fidelity to the government of Gen. McClellan, are entirely unfounded. Gen. Wadsworth has only asked how he could most effectively aid him in the vigorous prosecution of his campaign. There is authority for this statement.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Col. Drwiny, formerly colonel of the 79th Illinois, and Mr. Bramshaw, chaplain of the same regiment, arrested on a state warrant for enticing a negro from the state, belonging to Dr. Hughes, of Lebanon, were again brought before the court to-day, and their case continued until Friday next. They are both in prison.

Maj. Gen. Crittenden and staff arrived here this morning from Somerset.

Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau has been promoted to a major generalship. This is an honor worthily bestowed. Gen. R. is a right gallant soldier, and true as steel. He is styled the Marat of the federal army.

Gen. Leslie Combs writes to the Louisville Journal that Major Sam Morgan is now lying dangerously wounded at the house of John Morgan's mother, in Lexington. He is a prisoner, and cannot leave until exchanged or paroled.

The appointment of Rosecrans to the chief command of the Ohio army in place of Gen. Buell is well received here by citizens, and enthusiastically by the soldiers. It has been showing briskly here since 9 o'clock, and now (9 p.m.) it continues without abatement.

Eighty rebel prisoners reached here this evening from Frankfort—as dirty a lot as was ever seen.

CAIRO, Oct. 26. The negroes at Helena are unwilling to be sent north. Neither do they want to go back to slavery. They readily consent to work for wages, and arrangements are being made by which they would be paid 50 cents per day, except in cotton picking, when they are to have 70 cents.

From several sources we learn of great activity among the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburg and Holly Springs. They evidently contemplate an attack, but just at what point is not known. Joe Johnston is said to have 20,000 troops at Little Rock, and the news is that he is known to be about 70,000. The rebels are crossing their forces from Arkansas to Mississippi, at Vicksburg, and are making every preparation for an attack at Holly Springs. The place is being strongly fortified. There is a rumor here to-night that they are moving north, which is probably incorrect.

An accident occurred on the Mississippi Central road, at Duck Hill, last Sunday. A train collided, causing the death of thirty-five men, and fifty were wounded, most of them soldiers from various southern regiments.

The conscription act is so vigorously enforced in the south that every man, says an officer just from Vicksburg, under thirty-five years of age is in the army.

CAIRO, Oct. 26. Lieut. Geo. S. Meleck, of the 20th Ohio, just in from Bolivar and Jackson, says it was reported at Jackson, on what seemed good authority, that Price had crossed the Hatchie with 50,000 men, and was marching in the direction of Bolivar and Jackson. He also reported in the same number of hood with 20,000 men. This rumor is considered probable by high military authority.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 23. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.—General Morgan is here in command of his division. The charge that he is under arrest is false, nor can it be true that the evacuation of Cumberland Gap was disapproved of by the government.

General Wright telegraphed his congratulations to General Morgan and his command on his successful march from the Gap, through the enemy's forces by which he was surrounded. Those congratulations were published to Morgan's command in a general order.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

FAIRFAX C. H., Oct. 26. Herald's correspondence.—A detachment of about 80 men from this division, who were at Manassas Junction, were attacked by about 150 rebels on Friday, and retreated with the loss of two lieutenants and fifteen taken prisoners. Capt. Granger, of the 3d cavalry, with 25 men, who had been on a scouting expedition and was on his return, met the same party of rebels between Catlett's Station and Warrenton. Lieut. Conger attacked and dispersed this body, killing several members of the 13th Virginia cavalry, and taking two prisoners. In the engagement Capt. Granger was seriously wounded and remained on the field over night, where he was taken in charge by a resident of the neighborhood and carried to his house, and his wounds cured for the whole loss of Lieut. Conger in the fight was one wounded and three prisoners.

Capt. Dahlgren with his force to-day attacked the rebel pickets between Catlett's and Warrenton. Capt. Dahlgren, who went out to look after Lieut. Conger, reported him dangerously wounded. He was paroled on the field by the rebels, who proposed to send him to their lines, but he is too badly hurt to be moved, and a surgeon was sent to his assistance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 26. The recent capture of the secretary of war permitting volunteers to enlist in the regular service, has occasioned so much excitement that the recruits are to be ordered back to their respective regiments. Nothing less than this can preserve the discipline and esprit du corps of the army.

HARTER'S FERRY, Oct. 26. It has been raining heavily all day, and the river is rising rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. Times' dispatch.—We have no reports to night sustaining rumors current here of fighting on the upper Potomac. The enemy is reported in Front Royal as having evacuated Winchester, and moving toward Gordonsville. A heavy rain storm is prevailing which bids fair to raise the Potomac. We have intelligence from the south, through a source entitled to credit, that the rebels have ventured upon the dangerous policy

of arming their negroes in Atlanta, Ga. In Montgomery, Ala., and other cities, it is said negro regiments have already been organized and supplied with weapons, and a recent North Carolina newspaper states that about eight thousand black soldiers, offered by whites, have been sent from camp of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

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Gen. Rosecrans' Opinions of the National Crisis.

(From a letter written by General W. S. Rosecrans at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi, July 20th, 1862.)

For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principles, they have said by words and actions to their fellow-citizens in the south, we fight for common rights. If we win, you win. If the government is maintained you will dwell under its protecting shadow as freely as we. And there we stand, and thus we say to-day.

But if the confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us; farewell freedom, forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion; holding out false hopes of peaceful assurances of friendly regard, while, assassin like, they were preparing to destroy our government, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, awaits every white man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle hateful to God and man.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresentation, calumny, efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets—are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo "chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

General Rosecrans is a Catholic, and a devout believer in the testimony of Gregory XVI concerning the treachery and wickedness of human slavery.

George Wilkes gives the following in the last Spirit of Times, narrating the president's recent visit to Gen. McClellan's headquarters:

The president opened by communicating the decisions of the cabinet, and the official report of the government; and being, at last, well through with this constrained task, he relaxed into his usual easy, happy and familiar manner.

"Now, McClellan," said Mr. Lincoln, "I want to say something to you for myself; something that is not from the cabinet, and that has not been prompted from any other source. I wish to call attention to a fault in your character—a fault which is the sum of many observations in you, in connection with this war. You merely get yourself ready to do a good thing—no man can do that better—you make all the necessary sacrifices of blood, and time, and treasure, to secure a victory, but whether from timidity, self-distrust, or some other motive, inexplicable to me, you always stop short just on this side of results. Such has been your history throughout this war. This is my own remark, and I wish you, when I am gone, to examine yourself, and see if this is not true."

These are, as near as may be, the words uttered by the president to George B. McClellan, in his tent, and if any one has doubt upon the matter, let him ask Mr. Lincoln, or McClellan, on the subject.

Ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, is stopping at the American House in St. Paul. The Press learns that his visit is merely a business one—to look after his own and his friend Breckinridge's landed interests in and near that city.

Can any one give a good reason why the property in a loyal state of such an open traitor as Breckinridge, and such a secret enemy as Gov. Magoffin, should be protected by the government, against which they are arrayed? Let confiscation do its work.

A mountebank, named John Speckmire, died suddenly in Buffalo on Friday. Just before his death he stated to two policemen that he was sick in consequence of having swallowed three pocket knives a few days since. Medical aid was called for him, but the pocket knives had finished him before the physicians arrived.

A great sensation was created among the free-masons of Connecticut, a few days ago, occasioned by Mr. Charles Stratton, alias Gen. Tom Thumb, being initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in St. John's lodge, No. 1, of Bridgeport. The hall was crowded to excess to witness the interesting ceremonies. The general announced his intention of joining the Knights Templar at a convenient season.

A Cherokee Indian has been admitted as a delegate in the rebel house of representatives, at Richmond, from the Cherokee nation.

Letters from Egypt (old Egypt) represent the cotton crop in that country as a complete success, and opening dazzling visions of future wealth. Prices rule from three and four times the former average, and the value of the incoming crop is estimated at \$25,000,000. Turkey this year will also produce for the English market about 60,000 bales from her Asiatic provinces.

What used to be known on the Fifth avenue, New York, as the Sarsaparilla palace, Dr. S. P. Townsend's residence, sold last week for \$126,611. Stewart, of dry goods fame, was the purchaser.

Church, the artist, painted a picture of Niagara Falls, the other day, in five hours, for which he received \$1,500.

To Clean a House of Vermin.—Burleigh, of the Boston Journal, says: "I tell you, ladies, a secret that may be worth your knowing—a new remedy to clear a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy that men offer to rid premises of all pestiferous nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French Green, and other high-sounding names, at quite a high price. But the article, in plain English, is common green soap, in powder. Six cents worth used about any house, will clear the kitchen and all its surroundings."

Col. Sanders.—The Secretary of War, in a letter to Col. Sanders, informing him of his reinstatement, says the explanations to the charges made against Col. S. are entirely satisfactory to the department, and adds, "you exonerate you from an intentional breach of the army regulations, while the testimonial of your character as an efficient and patriotic officer, are highly gratifying. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to restate you in your command, with assurance of my personal and official confidence and respect."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYMENT FORBIDDEN.

LOST in this city today, between the County Treasurer's Office and the City of Janesville, a manuscript book containing among other things, a memorandum by Joseph W. Higley and Henry Howard for the payment of their company's bills, \$50 each. All persons are cautioned against buying, selling or in any way disposing of the same. A reward will be paid for the return of the manuscript book and its contents which may be left at the City of Janesville, or at the residence of Mr. H. H. HIGLEY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS.

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

WE WILL

HAT OR CAI
CHEAPER
 than can be bought
IN THE WEST.
Just Received,
 the largest stock yet brought to
THIS MARKET
 consisting in part of
SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA
HATS,
Cloth and Velvet Caps.
 In short everything
NEW AND GOOD
 in the line, for

Fine Hats shipped accurately to the owner with the
 French Combs and Ribbons.
HAT STORE.
 may14dawitt JOHN H. BRALEY.
 Call at the Store of
RICE, CAUL & RICE
 and see the best assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
 We have just received, direct from the manufacturers
 a large inventory of Skirts and now offer the following
 styles to Ladies at the lowest price:
BRADLEY'S IMMOVABLE CLASPED.
 DO WEDDING
 DO DIAMOND TIE.
 SHELTON & OSBORN'S GORE TRAIL K
 DO BRIDAL
 DO QUAKER
 DO MARLOW TAPE
 DO. DO.
 DO. DO.
 We have also the BEST and LARGEST assortment of
YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS
 to be found in the city. rediff
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
Literary and News Depot
Corner of Main & Milwaukee Sts.,
SONGS in Many Keys, by Holmes; Cecil Dreams-
Winthrop; another large invoice of Lessons in Life
by Ticebom, together with a large assortment of popu-
lar Books, Toy Books, Juvenile Books, &c.

NEW MUSIC
received daily. A great variety of New Music for
Piano Forte.

Remember the place to buy Newspapers, Illu-
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J. A. DENNELL.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS there is a vacancy in the office of Supervisor at Large for the County of Rock in the State of Wisconsin; and whereas, said vacancy exists;

1864: Now, therefore, I, S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of said Rock County, in pursuance and by virtue of the power hereby vested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby certify and give notice that a special election will be held in the several towns and wards in the said County, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., on the first day of the month of November next, being the fourth day of November, A. D. 1892, at which election a Supervisor and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the said County—dated Sheriff's Office at Juneville, Rock County—this Ninth, September 27, 1892.

Certified: S. L. JAMES,
Sergeant-at-Law.
Clerk Board of Supervisors for Rock Co.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Juneauville, Wisconsin
Directors:
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HARRIS, Beecher Stowe, myself
INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC
 Miss Margaret E. West,
 TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest
 and most approved principles. Particular atten-
 tion given to the vocal department. (I dis-
 tinguish myself by the purity of my style)
 at the pupils' request. My Res. (corner of Fifth and
 Wall streets, opposite the residence of M. S. Richards).
 April 18th, 1869.

Clothing Store, Main street.
 FALL FASHIONS!
 The Fall Fashions for
HATS
 are now ready for exhibition at
 Deale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,
 WEST SIDE THE RIVER.
 ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

SALE OF FORFEITED MORTGAGED LANDS. OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. The following described lands in Rock county, having been forfeited by reason of non-payment of taxes, are offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Commissioner of School and University Lands, in the city of Janesville, on the 10th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on any day from that day until the 15th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on any day from that day until the 15th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Table with multiple columns listing land parcels, owners, and amounts. Includes sections for 'SCHOOL FUND' and 'UNIVERSITY FUND'.

CREAT REDUCTION The Prices SINGER & CO.'S STANDARD MACHINES

Well known to be the best for Manufacturing Purposes: No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$80. Reduced to \$70. No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$130. Reduced to \$70. Singer's Letter A Machine, \$150. Fifty Dollars. Leather Work, in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, etc.

GENUINE ARTICLE. In case of small purchases, the money may be sent by postal note or bank check. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of shoes, boots, and leather goods.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale. In the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, against the heirs of John D. Smith, deceased.

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